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THE CRITIC,  
Washington, D. C.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 12, 1890.

#### REED'S SHREW MANKREVER.

When Mr. Reed left his post in the House and went to Maine to conduct his own campaign, he was not only a Republican, but a Republican manager. He was not only a Republican, but a Republican manager. He was not only a Republican, but a Republican manager.

In view of the supposed condition of things in Mr. Reed's district prior to the election, some Democratic papers are reflecting loudly on the Democratic management of the campaign and claiming that, if proper efforts had been made, Mr. Reed's majority of two years ago would have been very much cut down, if not actually dissipated.

That the Democrats did nothing in the campaign, is plain, and that blame attaches somewhere for this inactivity is certainly true.

The claim that they were conducting a still hunt may be true, too, but the results show that it was Mr. Reed and his friends who engaged in that game and played it to perfection. It was not necessary in a district certainly Republican and known to be devoted to the protection doctrine; but if, notwithstanding "apathy" in the rank and file, "alarm" on the part of the Speaker himself and openly expressed "fear" by his organs that his plurality would fall far below that of his former contests, he should doubt it, what a few personal victories that would be! And it was. By a very shrewd political maneuver, by which the Democrats were lulled into complete inaction by a liberal use of money where it would do the most good, and by the aid of all sorts of known to the district, Mr. Speaker Reed has achieved an apparently brilliant triumph, and is now as advertised, fat and well, "inactivity" wearing his hands. None of his admirers, however, take note of the fact that his political hero, able by trick to reduce the Democratic vote of the district, could not with all his astuteness and all the prestige of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at his back, keep his own Republican vote up to its strength of two years ago.

#### MT. PLEASANT PEOPLE AND HURT'S RAILROAD.

The citizens of Mt. Pleasant are again up in arms, and threaten vengeance upon the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

It will be remembered that as the result of the united action of the citizens of the rapidly growing suburb the Commissioners of the District made a report to the Congressional District Committee recommending the passage of a bill requiring said railroad company to run all its cars up to Mt. Pleasant within ten days or forfeit their charter.

At this juncture the president of the company addressed a letter to the chairman of the committee, promising, if no action was taken on the bill, to take off the extra fare of three cents charged by the hill cars, and as soon as he could to run out every other car. Instead of doing this the company is now subjecting the citizens of Mt. Pleasant to all kinds of inconvenience. One of the tricks employed by this corporation to get even with the people for causing a reduction in its charges is the new schedule that it has put into operation. By this schedule the hill cars are run only once a week, and the Avenue cars so run as never to connect with the Mt. Pleasant cars. Notwithstanding the fact that these cars come within ten lengths of making connection and less than one minute in point of time, the Mt. Pleasant people have the satisfaction of standing in the street and shouting in vain to the car-drivers, who shout back, "Time up, can't wait!" and so on just as if a passenger was not within a thousand miles of them.

The citizens will meet again to-night at the residence of Major Saxton, on Kenesaw street, and prompt action will be taken. They have on their committee three very able lawyers—Messrs. Lippincott, Matthews and Arno, and these gentlemen will see to it that the people of Mt. Pleasant have redress for all the inconveniences they have been subjected to.

THE NEWS AND COURIER of Charleston, S. C., says that, during the fiscal year ended on August 31 last, the trade of that city amounted to \$20,919,717, an increase of about \$4,000,000 over the last fiscal year. In the past four years the city has erected buildings to the value of \$1,971,283, and now has 350 important manufacturing, employing 5,722 operatives, and producing annually an amount as valued capital of nearly \$9,000,000 products valued at \$18,750,000. Two cotton mills have been added in the past year, a bag factory and cotton thread factory. The banking capital of Charleston is \$1,340,000. The deposits are \$7,684,000, and surplus \$1,422,400.

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The American colony of students and archaeologists at Athens is so large as to give a certain character to the daily life of the city. It is the duty of professors studying there whose names are well known in America.

When the young Lord Dufferin reached his majority his mother, Helen, Countess of Dufferin, and grandfather of Sheridan, presented him with a silver lamp and poem. He built a tower as a shrine for the lamp, and had the poem engraved on a gold tablet. Lord Dufferin, touched by his father's deed, was moved to write a poem, which was also engraved on a gold tablet.

In this game all the players are equally divided. They sit on opposite sides of the room and a girl is taken from one clump and a boy from the other. They leave the room, while each clump thinks of some word, proverb or incident. They then return into the room and go each to the opposite party where they came. By dint of questions and cross-questioning they must find out the word or incident fixed on. If the girl succeeds in recalling her own clump, if she fails she sits with the other, and the same is with the boy; if he succeeds he keeps with his own party and if he fails he also has to join the adverse party. The game is played until one clump is victorious, and the game is won by the side that numbers most at its conclusion. It is an amusing game, the different clumps welcoming the successful and cheering the unsuccessful.

THE WASHINGTON POST can account for KENNEDY'S tirade against QUAY only "upon the theory of pure casuistry." "That has been his complaint ever since he has been in public life," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Whose casuistry and whose complaint, QUAY'S or KENNEDY'S?

THE GALETON NEWS says the exports of Texas during the fiscal year ended August 31 last amounted to \$129,534,703. The value of assessed property in the State is estimated at \$780,000,000. There are 9,148 miles of railroad in the State. The cotton crop of 1889-90 was 1,743,339 bales.

THE MARSHAL OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN., has announced his intention of arresting as gamblers all persons who play for prizes at progressive euchre parties. How he is to discover the offenders, he has not yet made known.

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

National—B. A. Kipp and wife, Cincinnati; F. D. Dyer, Charleston, W. Va.; T. H. Hodges, Georgia; Miss Mordecai, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Miller, Wilmington, N. C.

Windsor—Mrs. W. Smith, St. Louis; Max Lath, Philadelphia; R. Morris, Salt Lake City; John C. Morris, Pittsburgh; Kan.; D. Faxon and wife, Lewiston, Me.

Edison—Mrs. M. E. Irwin, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. M. E. Mann, Bradford, Conn.; Mrs. J. H. Jones, New York; Mrs. J. H. Jones, New York; Mrs. J. H. Jones, New York.

Shelton—A. L. Martin and B. C. Denny, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. A. Piccola, Chicago; M. E. Fegley and W. H. Johnson, Cincinnati.

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#### PERSONAL.

Colonel R. A. Brown, the well known manager of the Hotel Johnson, has gone on a two-week's pleasure trip to Boston, Mass.

Oliver Thorne Miller has invented a title for a certain type of woman. She calls them "philanthropic" girls.

Mrs. Helen G. Jones, Jay Gould's daughter, is an accomplished botanist. She has the rarest private collection of orchids in the country.

James G. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, has given \$10,000 to Georgetown College, an institution under Presbyterian auspices.

The Pope is said to have given very little, but his health, considering his age, is very good. He eats but little, and keeps up his strength chiefly by means of a strong will.

Miss Clementine de Vere, nee Dr. Paxton's church in New York, receives \$4,500 a year for her services. This is said to be the highest salary paid to any singer either in America or Europe.

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Mrs. Grace January, the wealthy St. Louis widow, who was reported to be engaged to marry the Hon. Mr. Truitt of England, has a fortune of \$5,000,000. She is not yet 40, and is a very handsome woman, with delicately cut features, brilliant dark eyes and dark hair.

Rev. Frank Forsythe, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who was summarily dismissed from his church at Rockland, N. Y., for playing baseball, has established an independent charge at that place, and is now having benefit, for which the attraction is a game of baseball, in which the pastor will play.

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#### FRENCH CLAIMS.

THE EFFORT TO OBTAIN AN APPROPRIATION TO PAY THEM.

How the Spoilation Claims Have Dragged for Nearly a Century, and Are Likely to Be Settled.

Washington Correspondence, New York Sun.

It is not surprising that Representative Congerwell has been exerting himself to procure concurrence in the Senate's amendment to the General Deficiency bill, providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims.

The House on Cape Ann are largely concerned in them, and, indeed, it is now the descendants of the original claimants who are urging the settlement. For earlier generations, at least, the claims were not their own.

The hope deferred that matters the heart sick. Ninety years have passed since the claims accrued, and more than eighty since they were brought before Congress. The claims are now being passed in endeavoring to secure the effectual attention of the Government, a judicial determination of their relative merits, and an appropriation of funds, which they have been laboring during the present session.

They have run an extraordinary gamut of mischances. During the last century, the claims have been passed upon them in Congress, and nearly every one has been favorable. They have received the sanction, first and last, of the Legislatures of all the thirteen original States. A bill to pay them has sometimes passed the Senate and sometimes the House, but, with a curious fatality, no such bill, until recently, has passed both branches, except on two occasions, when it happened that the President then in power was opposed to it, and in both instances it was killed with a veto. A few years ago the measure hit upon a new policy, which was that of referring the claims to the Court of Claims for a report upon them. The report was not to be binding upon Congress, but only advisory, and it remains necessary to procure the consent of Congress to settle them.

The claims rest upon the theory that the Government in paying them will be reimbursed by the United States for the value of the property lost. The claims are for property lost by the French in 1793 and 1799, during the hostilities of France with England. The reply of France to our demands for indemnity on this score was that the United States had, on its part, violated the treaty of alliance and the treaty of commerce and commerce made with her in 1778. In those treaties the United States had guaranteed to France her existing possessions in America, and had agreed to protect French vessels and cargoes from American vessels and cargoes. The United States had agreed to protect French vessels and cargoes from American vessels and cargoes.

Twenty years later, war between France and England broke out, and the United States refused to be bound by those treaties, and eventually nullified them. So long as France still existed, not only would she refuse to consider the spoliation claims presented by American citizens through the Government, but she accused the United States of violating national obligations. The United States refused to be bound by those treaties, and eventually nullified them. So long as France still existed, not only would she refuse to consider the spoliation claims presented by American citizens through the Government, but she accused the United States of violating national obligations.

Put in its form there is a good argument for the spoliation claims as a whole, setting aside questions as to the intrinsic merits of individual claims and as to the amount of liability which in any case France would be bound to admit. As to that matter, it is habitual to claim a great deal more than is awarded. But so far as the principle is concerned, there seems to have been a sacrifice of these individual claims by the Government for its own benefit. It took them in trust for protection to France, and during the negotiations for that purpose found itself involved in troublesome counterclaims, from which it procured a release by abandoning the claims of its own citizens. And the question is not materially altered by alleging the claims of France were preposterous, and that she could not fairly hold the United States to perpetual obligations under the treaty of 1778.

The real point is that a sense of ingratitude, however unreasonable, entertained by our ancient ally, to whom the country owed so much, was something that needed to be removed, if possible, even at a large price. The unlawful acts of the French war vessels, which may have had their origin in this feeling of American ingratitude, furnished an opportunity for mutual concessions, which was accepted by our Government. Our Government was bound to make some concession, or it might have been guilty of a breach of faith: the spoliation claims may or may not have been recoverable against the French Government; but they were certainly used to purchase something of great value, namely, the extinction of French bitterness toward us, and the abandonment of the compact which might have caused the renewal of the bitterest of future years.

Such grounds for allowing the spoliation claims have appeared satisfactory to eminent statesmen and lawyers like William Clay, Cassius M. Clay and Rufus B. Wilson. Even when opposition has been made, it has largely been based on grounds not connected with the principle of the claims, such, for example, as that they do not involve individual claims, but are claims for the benefit of insurance companies or for the advantage of persons who purchased them years ago for a trifling sum on speculation.

Giving Six Sides Away.  
From Texas Sifter.

"I suppose, Tommy, you love your sister very much," said the gentleman who was paying his address to Tommy's sister.

"Tommy—I love her when there are fellows around. She is mighty good to me then, but she is as cross as the mule after they are gone. She is like a saddle. She is no good without a back. Ain't that so, Paul?"

No Cards.  
"Oh, wouldn't be nice?" the fond lover he said.  
"With a couple, a girl and a pair."  
She uttered a short French and replied, "No, I shan't!"

Fining for a Novelty.  
From an American Sifter.

We wish the King of the Carnival Islands would march up Commercial street this afternoon, preceded by the royal brass band. We are longing for something new.

Mr. Wickwire—They are very much attached to be. It is seldom you see a couple so thoroughly attached to each other as they are.

Mr. Wickwire—What a loving couple Mr. and Mrs. Timmons seem to be. It is seldom you see a couple so thoroughly attached to each other as they are.

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#### FOR A GOOD SHOE

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1890.

DAMASK NAPKINS.

100 dozen 1 Bleached Napkins, special value, \$1.19 per dozen.

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